

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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LEFT WING WINS NEW VICTORY

PURCELL VISIT WELCOMED BY N. Y. UNIONISTS

Labor Crisis Demands World Unity

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Representatives of over 100,000 trade unionists meeting at Beethoven Hall Sunday afternoon laid the final plans for the big reception planned for A. A. Purcell, official representative of the British trade unions in this country. Mr. Purcell is to address a mass meeting here on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at the New Star Casino, under the auspices of the trade union committee for organizing the Purcell meeting.

The conference was addressed by Alfred J. Boulton of the Stereotypers' Union and a prominent figure in the local labor movement. In reference to Purcell's visit Boulton said:

Labor Crisis Demands Unity
"We are glad to have him here to speak on world trade union unity. England instead of going forward, has gone backward since the world war, although the sun never sets on the British empire, according to an old byword, we can now say that wages never rise. The crisis in England demands trade union unity."

Mr. Boulton then went on to contrast conditions in England with those in Russia. According to the report of Col. Haskell, of the American relief administration, Moscow is one of the busiest centers in Europe. Conditions in Russia today as compared with those of four years ago, are nothing short of a miracle. Russia is the only country in Europe, where day by day conditions are growing better. For the first time in history, Russia has a workingman's government.

Insist on Investigation.
After two hours discussion, Washington and Hamilton decided to recognize the revolutionary government of France, while the reactionaries refuse to recognize Russia although she has been established for eight years. "We want a scientific investigation of Russia. We are going to hear both sides in spite of Coolidge and the other reactionaries."

The conference is planning a midnight banquet for Purcell. The next meeting will be held Sunday, Nov. 15.

DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

First Annual Excursion, Stony Point-on-the-Hudson, September 7, 1925



FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION
NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS CLUB
STONY POINT-ON-THE HUDSON, SEPT. 7, 1925

THE above picture, taken at the Pavilion in the historic park at Stony Point-on-the-Hudson on Labor Day, Sept. 7, 1925, shows about half of the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, which consists of the most devoted and energetic comrades in New York.

Membership in the club is limited to those that prove their loyalty to the movement not merely with words, but with works. To become a member of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of New York one must secure ten dollars' worth of subscriptions or donations for The DAILY WORKER within three months, sell that amount of tickets for DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties, or work at least twenty hours under the direction of the manager of The DAILY WORKER New York agency. There are three hundred in the club at present and a campaign is now being launched to increase this number to one thousand by the date of The

DAILY WORKER anniversary in January. To celebrate that event a banquet is being arranged to be held in Manhattan Lyceum on Sunday, January 16. No tickets will be sold for this anniversary banquet and only those who will be admitted who have first qualified for membership in The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club by producing the required ten dollars worth of subs, donations, tickets sales or twenty hours work for The DAILY

WORKER. The next meeting of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will take place this coming Sunday, Nov. 8, in Jamaica Woods. All readers of The DAILY WORKER around New York are invited to participate in this DAILY WORKER Builders' hike thru the glorious autumn woods and to bring their friends along. The crowd will gather in two places at 108 East 14th street at 10 a. m., and at the end of the elevated line, Fulton avenue, Jamaica, at 11 a. m.

Negro workers and then attempt to join the American Federation of Labor. In the following resolution adopted by the congress, the use of the Negro as a scab is condemned and the congress promises to fight any attempt to use the Negro as a strikebreaker to break the strikes of other workers:

The Negro and Organized Labor
"The Negro workers, who constitute one-seventh of the workers of America, are today an important factor which must be incorporated within

(Continued on page 3)

Life in the Capital.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Three men were dead, two policemen beaten and a woman is recovering from poison, as the aftermath of the national capital's week-end crime.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 2.—The ninth body was recovered from the ill-fated submarine S-51. The body, retrieved from the engine room, was identified as Henry L. Crawford, radioman.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER will be interested to read the following article, the first one of a series to be written upon the anthracite miners, their strike, its significance, and the proposals of the Progressive Miners' Committee for the miners, by the secretary of the committee, Alex Reid, a miner who has spent 29 years working in the mines and who, while speaking for the Progressive Miners' Committee in the anthracite region, was framed up on by treacherous union officials and local capitalist authorities and railroaded into the Scranton jail where he remained for a full month before release a week ago. Other articles will follow daily.

By ALEX REID
(Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.)
(Article I.)

The anthracite coal fields of America situated in three counties in the eastern section of the state of Pennsylvania comprise the hard coal industry of this country and employ 158,000 mine workers.

It is doubtful if anywhere on the face of the earth there exists another 450 square miles of territory with political and economic corruption to equal that which exists here.

The Hell Hole of the Mines.
Truly, the anthracite region has been referred to as the hell hole of the American mining industry where the miners are politically and economically enslaved. Here today we have 150,000 mine workers on strike for a ten per cent increase in wages, full recognition of the union, and a few minor changes in working conditions. All these are members of the United Mine Workers of America, while thousands of members of the same organization have been loading anthracite and repairing and maintaining the coal companies' property, thereby aiding and contributing to their own

defeat, and this with the active support of the mine workers' union officials, who seem to be entirely incompetent or traitorous to the coal-diggers' cause.

Caring for Bosses' Property.
I will return to the question of starvation wages and hellish working conditions in a future article. The present article deals with a condition in the anthracite region that calls for the immediate attention, not only of the hard-coal miners, but the bituminous miners as well, namely—stock coal loading, and washing, and maintaining and repairing the coal companies' property.

Thruout the anthracite field the miners are slowly awakening to the fact that the strike is being mismanaged and the coal-diggers are com-

(Continued on page 2)

TWO GREEK COMMUNISTS ELECTED AS MAYORS DURING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS DESPITE MARTIAL LAW

ATHENS, Nov. 2.—In the recent municipal elections held in all Grecian cities, Communists were elected as mayors of Xanthi, the biggest industrial center of Thrace, where the American Tobacco company has its largest warehouses and factories, and Saloniki.

ELECTION EVE REVEL

Brownsville section of Workers Party and Young Workers League will hold Bolshevization Rally, election eve, Tuesday Nov. 3, 1925 at WORKERS' HALL, 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fine Entertainment - - - Good Music (jazz)

Radio News of Elections

Dancing 'Till Morning
(Unless the Neighbors Object)

ADMISSION 35c.

STRIKING DOCKERS OF PERTH, AUSTRALIA, IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 2.—Serious rioting broke out here today with vigorous fighting between dock strikers and the police. There were many casualties and armed reinforcements were called out to suppress the strikers. Sixty strikers were arrested.

Sympathizers Help DAILY WORKER
At a christening party in West Brownsville, Pa., a collection was taken up, with the result that \$15.00 was sent to save the DAILY WORKER. M. Perkushick and M. Parlov spoke for the Communist press.

Train Strikes Bus
NAHUNTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—Six school children were reported killed and a score injured, when an Atlantic Coast line passenger train struck a school bus at a grade crossing, several miles from Nahunta.

LABOR CONGRESS URGES NEGROES TO JOIN UNION

**Denounce Use of Race
as Strikebreakers**

The American Negro Labor Congress which closed its sessions Saturday, Oct. 31, at the Metropolitan Community Center, 3118 Giles Ave., in one of its last sessions passed a resolution urging the American Negro workers to join the American Federation of Labor wherever possible. Where the unions maintain color bars that bar the Negro worker from the union, the Negro is urged to form unions of

Defend Soviet Russia! Celebrate Her Economic Victory!

Workers of New York!

HEAR

C. E. RUTHENBERG, BEN GITLOW, M. J. DOLIN, CHAS. KRUMBEIN, JOS. MANLEY, HARRY FOX, Y. W. L. W. WEINSTONE, Chairman.

HEAR

REVOLUTIONARY MUSIC—The Freiheit Gesangsverein Gregory Matisevich, Concertinist

HEAR

C. E. RUTHENBERG, BEN GITLOW, JACK STACHEL, BORIS LIPSCHITZ, ANTON BIMBA, REBECCA GRECHT, Chairman.

HEAR

REVOLUTIONARY SONGS—Three Proletarian Choruses Constance Menkel, Soprano Soloist

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

205 East 67th Street, New York City

Admission 50 Cents

GRAND ASSEMBLY HALL

318 Grand Street, Brooklyn

Admission 50 Cents

Friday November Sixth at 8 P. M.

HAL TO THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE U. S. S. R.!

Auspices, Workers Party and Y. W. L., District No. 2

DELEGATION OF NORTH AFRICANS LAUDS RIFFIANS

Pledges Allegiance in Moroccan War

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TARGHEST, Morocco, Nov. 2.—A delegation of French Moroccan, headed by Abdel-Kader Tazi, presented a declaration of allegiance to the Rifians, fighting for the independence of Morocco, in the name of the "oppressed millions of the Moroccan empire."

In this declaration of allegiance, which is considered one of the most important developments of the Rifian war for independence, it states that the "oppressed millions in the so-called French protectorate look to Abdel-Krim for their salvation and their liberation."

Fight for Freedom

In another section of the declaration, Abdel-Krim is admonished in the name of the Islamic religion and the common cause of Moroccan freedom, not to make peace with Europe until Morocco is totally evacuated by European troops and the French protectorate is definitely surrendered.

The delegation that presented this declaration of allegiance was met with great enthusiasm by the Rifians who have successfully fought the combined forces of France and Spain.

French Line Stationary

The French army has been unable to make any advances. On one or two fronts they have been forced to retreat by the attacking Rifians. The bombing planes of the French failed to accomplish their purpose, when dropped a number of bombs over the Rifian headquarters here, as the dugouts, built by captured Senegalese and French troops, are built so that air-raids accomplish but very little.

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

COMMUNISTS CONTEST MANY ELECTIONS IN TODAY'S BALLOTING

Today municipal and state elections are being held in various parts of the country. Three large municipal elections and one state election are of particular attention to the working class. Of first importance is the New York election, where Comrade Ben Gitlow heads the Workers (Communist) Party ticket against the republicans and democrats (Tammyites) and the labor-baiting socialist party. Cleveland also has elections and a ticket endorsed by organized labor receives the support of the Communists, with reservations and demands that they favor a labor party. In Detroit local labor and its official organ, the Labor News, endorses the same candidate for mayor who is endorsed by Henry Ford, the notorious "open shopper." In New Jersey the Communists are fighting in the state campaign against the Frank Hague (Tammany) machine of Jersey City, trying to elect its candidate, and the republican party that is running a ku klux klan candidate.

The outcome of these contests will be published from a working class standpoint exclusively in The DAILY WORKER.

HOW THE ANTHRACITE STRIKERS ARE BEING BETRAYED, WILL BE TOLD BY PROGRESSIVE LEADER

(Continued from page one)

plaining bitterly that their officers are doing nothing to bring their strike to a successful conclusion. Hunger is now being felt in many of the anthracite valleys, while stock coal has been washed, loaded and hauled to the market from many small washeries.

Appeal in Vain to Officials.

The mine workers' officials have been appealed to in many meetings of the union to bring out all the maintenance men and stop the washing and loading of stock coal. The workers realize that as long as the union permits the coal companies to load the enormous stocks of interior coal, the longer will victory be delayed.

The union officials have as yet made no effort to bring out the maintenance men, while the coal owners are happy with the knowledge that they are receiving monumental profits from the interior stock coal, and that the union is keeping their property in excellent working condition.

Suspect a Sell Out.

This condition of affairs throughout the valley has brought about extreme bitterness against the miners' officials, and many miners informed the writer that it was their belief that some of the union officials were being paid by the coal operators to allow the small washeries to operate. Be that as it may, the miners have become disgusted with this condition to such an extent that many of them feel that if any success will attend their efforts in this strike they—the militant miners themselves—must have more to say about its conduct.

The miners who worked at a mine near the city of Troup, have day after day since the strike commenced,

watched the mine washeries in operation. The inferior stock coal washed and loaded by their own union brothers and sent on to the market, every pound of coal being used to defeat them in their strike for a living wage, and this with the full knowledge of their officials.

Use Direct Action.

Time and again the miners have appealed to the officials about this condition, but nothing was done by the officials to stop it, and finally the miners themselves, accompanied by their wives and families, marched to the mine and washeries, and chased the workers off the premises.

Those miners were goaded to desperation by the lack of interest in their behalf by the union officials, and were forced to act themselves, which act resulted in victory. The union officials at that particular time, instead of looking after the miners' affairs which they were being well paid to do, were busy in corrupt local politics, and could be seen in the court room of the city of Scranton aiding in an attempt to railroad progressive miners to jail.

Progressives Urge a Fight.

This condition of affairs must be met with extreme opposition from the progressive miners throughout the anthracite region. The progressive miners demand that their officials stop all washeries from washing coal and stop any coal from being loaded in the anthracite region of any nature or grade until the conclusion of the strike.

The soft coal miners must pass resolutions in their local unions calling on John L. Lewis to take immediate steps to remedy this situation and fight with a real one hundred per cent strike.

Motorman Dies When Two Suburban Cars Collide in Dense Fog

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GRANITE CITY, Ill., Nov. 2.—The motorman on one car was killed and more than a dozen passengers were injured near Nameoki, Ill., when two interurban cars of the East St. Louis and Suburban railway met head-on in a fog. A second motorman was seriously injured in the crash.

The injured were brought to St. Elizabeth hospital here in ambulances. H. Roeder, was killed and Roy Griffen, motorman, suffered the loss of both legs. The accident occurred on the Alton-Granite City line of the railroad.

Los Angeles Party Members to Hear Minor on Reorganization

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 2.—Local Los Angeles of the Workers Party is going ahead with its reorganization program. Following the party functionaries' meetings to be held tonight, three section meetings are to be called. A general membership meeting at which Robert Minor will speak on bolshevization and reorganization will be held Monday night, Nov. 16.

Former Gary Mayor Released on Parole

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 2.—C. O. Johnson, former mayor of Gary, Ind., and four members of a ring of Cincinnati peace officers, convicted of conspiracy to violate the federal prohibition law, were enroute to their homes, following their release from Atlanta federal prison on parole.

PRINCE OF WALES EXPOSURE GALLS BRITISH NABOBS

Royal Family Held in Open Contempt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The heir to the throne of Britain and offspring of that unspeakable embodiment of nameless diseases known as King George, the "fairy prince" of young girls' dreams, is causing a furore in influential circles and exclusive clubs in London because of the publication of photographs showing him impersonating a young lady in a farce presented by his entourage on a British warship during return from his latest trip.

Wales impersonated a female in the one-act farce bearing the salacious title "The Bathroom Door," wore girl's clothing, a wig of curly hair, used rouge and lip-sticks, and wore dainty ribboned slippers similar to the ones worn by his father, King George. In the portrait that recently caused a scandal as it tended to expose the real character of the family and the effeminate habits of the rulers of nominal Britain.

Countrymen Know Him.

The press is taking up the matter and most of the comment is very critical of permitting such actions to become public. There is a strong demand for changing the publicity department for the prince.

Here in London most people know the queer antics of the royal family and look upon it as a part of the problem of maintaining a worthless ornament as the figure-head of the government. But the fear expressed is that other parts of the world, particularly India and the colonies, may come to hold in contempt the royal crown and decide that they will not remain in the humiliating position of being ruled by one with the debasing character of a female impersonator.

Among the workers of the east end of London the very name of Wales has become an epithet of degradation.

BREAD MERGER GETS VIRTUAL O. K. FROM U. S.

Trade Commission Not to Prosecute

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—The supposed "investigation" of the federal trade commission, as expected, has resulted in a report that there is "no basis" for action by the government against the \$400,000,000 merger of the General Baking company, the Ward Baking corporation, the Continental Baking corporation and the Southern Baking company.

M. F. Hudson, the examiner of the commission, reports that "newspaper reports are not well founded," concerning the merger, adding that William B. Ward, of the Ward corporation, the stating that "nothing had happened" but the organization of a holding company to take over the stock of the General Baking company, also stated that "it was not possible to say what might take place in the future."

GREEK FUR WORKERS IN BIG STRIKE

Left Wing Executive Leads Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—Unexampled courage and determination has marked the strike of the hitherto unorganized Greek fur workers of New York.

These workers from 1,000 to 1,500 strong, toiling in over 200 open shops for the last few years, have been ruthlessly exploited beyond the belief of almost anyone, because of their lack of organization.

The former right wing reactionaries in charge of the administration of the New York joint board of the Furriers' Union never even attempted to organize the Greek fur workers.

Left Wing Joint Board Acts.

Four weeks ago, however, the new union administration, led by Ben Gold, left wing manager of the joint board, began a vigorous campaign to bring to these oppressed workers, the power and aid of the Furriers' Union. Mass meetings were called, leaflets printed and the joint board determined to organize the Greek shops at all costs and enforce union conditions.

To aid the Greek furriers in joining, the joint board reduced initiation fees for them to only 20 per cent of the regular charge and in addition spent thousands of dollars to make the organization drive a success. No energy was saved and full speed ahead was the word passed down the line.

On Tuesday October 27, the call for the general strike in the Greek shops was announced at a big mass meeting of Greek fur workers. The next morning the workers in the fur district witnessed a magnificent demonstration of the Greek furriers on the picket line.

Pickets Show Splendid Spirit

Several pickets were clubbed by the police and several were arrested, but their enthusiasm for the strike swept on over all obstacles. The police clubs and arrests acted like oil thrown on flames. So splendid was the spirit of struggle among the Greek furriers that even the bosses were forced to express their admiration.

Nothing can be compared with the courage of these workers who see before them the goal of victory and behind them the backing of the union's joint board, for the first time seriously interested in their welfare and led by militant unionists fully trusted by the rank and file.

Picket Day and Night

Shops are being picketed day and night. The manufacturers as usual spread false rumors and used threats and every means to break the workers' solidarity. The bosses formed an association of their own, but the fight of the strikers has overwhelmed the bosses.

Conferences between the bosses and the union representatives were held on October 28 and October 31. On Wednesday November 4th, the meeting of the Greek Association is to be held and the final answer given to the union representatives the next morning. The fight goes on though a truce is supposedly established. The demands of the union are as follows:

1. The 44-hour week instead of 48-hours.

2. Pay for ten legal holidays.

3. Time and a half for overtime.

4. Only union workers to be employed.

5. Minimum scale of wages.

6. Right of union representatives to inspect shops.

7. All other union conditions prevailing in the industry.

The left wing joint board, thru Manager Ben Gold, has stated that it means to carry on the struggle as long as necessary and money will be no object in making the Greek fur workers a organized power in the industry with their fellow workers, mostly Jewish, but who are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Greeks.

League Session Comes to End.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—The league of nations extraordinary session came to an end when the special committee of military officers appointed to supervise the Bulgarian and Greek evacuations in the Balkans, reported that the Greek soldiers and the Bulgarian soldiers had withdrawn to their respective boundaries.

Before closing the sessions the matter of formulating a Balkan pact similar to that which the great powers had formulated at Locarno was discussed. Sir Horace Rumbold, British ambassador to Spain, was placed at the head of a commission to investigate the Greco-Bulgar controversy and report his findings to the December or March sessions of the league of nations commission.

The league has also discussed the possibility of declaring an international zone between the two nations. This procedure is objected to by the Bulgarian reactionary government as well as the military dictatorship of Pangalos in Greece, as it means a loss of territory to both.

Worker Correspondence will make The DAILY WORKER a better paper—send in a story about your shop.

British Exploiters Are Finding Enjoyment in Jailing of Communists

By J. LOUIS ENQDAHL.

TODAY, even the plaintive pleas of George Lansbury, pacifist laborite editor, who has some sympathy for the Union of Soviet Republics, fails to cover the ugly hag of British "democracy" with even a thin veil of pretense that the workers of "the empire" have any right to the enjoyment of civil liberties.

This very transparent shroud has been ripped off this dead thing in the colonies, especially in India, Egypt, and South Africa, where the king's rule jails and kills workers fighting for their class. But it remained for the attack on the British Communist Party, the Young Communist League and the Minority Movement in the trade unions, to help shatter a little more the idea that revolutionary workers in the British homeland have the right to speak, write and meet freely.

Poor Lansbury, however, tries to help keep up the sham. He appeals to the great capitalist newspaper owners, for instance, to fight for the rights of the workers as follows:

"Without any proper authority, and without any order issued on printer or publisher, the whole of the London edition of this week's 'Workers' Weekly (Communist)' has been confiscated and carted off. 'No one could have known what the paper contained, yet the police exercise their brute force, of course acting under orders, to suppress a newspaper.'

"What becomes of the freedom and liberty of the press? And what is the Newspaper Proprietors' Association going to do about it? I suggest to Lord Burnham and Lord Riddell that if they allow this precedent to pass without protest, they cannot complain if, when labor comes to power, the organized workers insist on the suppression of all papers advocating tory, or, as I would prefer to put it, seditious views."

Growing numbers of revolutionary workers in Great Britain cease to worry about the future complaints of a capitalist class in distress. They cheerfully let George Lansbury do it, if his many bitter experiences in the labor movement have not taught him differently. Yet he sticks his toe into the cold waters of the revolutionary struggle in England sufficiently to come forward to furnish ball for the arrested Communists. Thus Lansbury at least gets near to the fight.

Some interest attaches to the fact that the two Communists, Thomas Bell and William Gallacher, arrested in Scotland, were escorted from Glasgow to London by 20 "special branch detectives," on the same train that Prince Henry traveled. Since Lansbury holds out a feeler for the suppression of the capitalist press after the workers' revolution, perhaps he might start a discussion in his paper as to how many workers it would take to escort a fallen "Prince" Henry back to London, from some outlying province, after labor had established its own Soviet power. The number would certainly fall under 20.

In the meantime the British fascists, in and out of official power, are conducting unceasing attacks on labor's left wing. The American detective, William J. Burns has his counterpart in Sir W. Joynton-Hicks, the home secretary, who requested Baldwin's tory cabinet to approve the raids on the Communists. Joynton-Hicks is stamping the country demanding the conviction of the eight Communists arrested, even before they have been brought to trial. In one speech he declared:

"I believe the greater part of the audience will be pleased to hear that warrants were issued, and in the majority of cases have been executed, for the arrest of a certain number of notorious Communists."

Of course, it all depends on the make-up of the audience. It would be easy to assemble a large gathering of workers in London today who would be highly pleased with and applaud any number of arrests that might be carried out in Buckingham Palace, among the king's household, or in the houses of parliament, among the capitalist politicians. Even that pleasure will be realized in time, just as the British imperialists today claim enjoyment in the jailing of workers loyal to their own class interests.

GRECO-BULGAR CONTROVERSY MAY FINISH AMBITIONS OF PANGALOS TO BE MUSSOLINI OF GREECE

ATHENS, Nov. 2.—Despite the optimistic assurances of the Pangalos military dictatorship that the league of nations will render its verdict in favor of Greece because the commission to investigate the controversy is headed by Sir Horace Rumbold, who has strong Grecian sympathies, the Greek drachma dropped four per cent on the bourse.

The attempt of Premier Pangalos to fill the well-nigh empty treasury of the Greek government thru the invasion of Bulgaria and the demand for 6,000,000 drachmas for the death of two Greek soldiers and his attempt to make for himself a career as the Mussolini of Greece may end with a demand from the league of nations, which will empty the treasury, to pay Bulgaria for the 16 lives taken and the cities destroyed in the Greek invasion is the fear that permeates the Greek bourse.

Premier Pangalos has aspirations to become the Mussolini of Greece, and he had hoped that thru this display of militant patriotism he would not only fill the treasury, but also establish himself as a great Greek patriot. He also planned to become absolute dictator of Greece and to make his position more secure he was going to re-establish the monarchy. His ambitions have more or less hit the dust.

It is intimated in financial circles that if the league of nations makes a demand on the Greek treasury for losses suffered by the Bulgarians, pressure will be brought to bear on Pangalos for his resignation of the premiership of the country for the hasty invasion of Bulgaria.

Seeks Tariff Revision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—General revision of the tariff act will be sought at the coming session of congress by Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, former democratic national chairman.

FOLK SONGS ARE FEATURE OF S. P. PHILLY MEETING

Small Audience Grets Singing M. P.'s

By LENA ROSENBERG, (Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.—Three hundred very well-dressed people parked among row after row of empty seats was the outstanding feature of the recent meeting here under socialist party auspices at which the Honorable Morgan Jones and Rhys Davies of the British labor party, spoke.

Morris Hillquit was advertised by the Forward but did not appear. George H. Goebel and B. Charney Vladeck spoke officially for the S. P.

The Honorable Rhys Davies was lavish in his praise of the Americans and their hospitality, but informed the audience that the American labor movement is 25 years behind their fellow workers of Great Britain and that it would be preposterous for any English labor man to propose the endorsement of a candidate of the liberal or conservative parties.

He was careful to state that the British labor party is not a revolutionary party, that it aims to convince the majority of the people by peaceful methods and does not entertain any intention of overthrowing the present capitalist government by force.

"His Majesty's Party."

"When we began our work we first were just a 'labor group,' then we became 'his majesty's opposition,' but when we came into power we were considered 'his majesty's party.'"

The audience seemed pleased by this proof of the non-revolutionary nature of the British labor party under its present leadership.

The meeting was so lifeless and lacking in enthusiasm that Goebel had to introduce what was evidently intended to be a gladsome note. He asked everyone in the audience to "get up and stretch."

Everyone was glad to comply with this request.

Sings in Welsh.

Goebel then announced that "the Honorable Rhys Davies will sing his speech," whereupon the honorable member of parliament obliged, not with the international, but with a Welsh folk song.

Morgan Jones joined in and the audience showed its first sign of interest.

Vladeck Performs.

B. Charney Vladeck was brought forward and after lauding the distinguished guest, explained that the Auditorium was empty because "the socialist party deals with ideas."

The opinion of your correspondent, based on a knowledge of the Philadelphia labor movement, is that the auditorium was empty because the workers here have decided that the S. P. does not represent them but the middle class elements who were present at the meeting.

Collection Cheers Vladeck.

Vladeck emphasized the difference between the British and American workers' living standards and then took up a collection of \$127.00. As the audience began to contribute Vladeck grew more optimistic and announced that there was hope for the socialist party in America yet. The sight of even small sums of money seems to have this effect on most socialist party speakers.

The Honorable Morgan Jones spoke of peace on earth and good will to men after the best fashion of the non-conformist evangelical school from which so many leaders of the British labor party have come.

The meeting was not raised by the police as has been the case with so many meetings of the Communist Party here in the City of Brotherly Love.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Great Britain, pound sterling demand, 4.84 1/2, cable, 4.84 1/2; France, franc, 4.19 1/2, cable, 4.20; Belgium, franc, 4.52 1/2, cable, 4.53; Italy, lira, 3.95 1/2, cable, 3.96; Sweden, krona, 26.74; cable, 26.77; Norway, krona, 26.01, cable, 25.03; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 79.50.

China and the World

The Far East is today the storm center of world imperialism. The great powers are gathered at the Peking Conference where vital decisions affecting not only Chinese—but all workers are being made.

The analysis of the situation—the interests of America, England, Japan and France—and the part that Soviet Russia plays—are keenly analyzed in series of articles beginning in tomorrow's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Be sure to read—

By James Dolsen.

"THE CHINESE CUSTOMS CONFERENCE"



Dance and Enjoy Yourself at Any or All of These DAILY WORKER

RESCUE PARTIES

In New York

HIKE

Sunday, Nov. 8—

Saturday, Nov. 14—
Rescue Party

Sunday, Nov. 15—
Rescue Party

Friday, Nov. 20—
Rescue Party

Wednesday, Nov. 25—
Rescue Party

Sunday, Jan. 16—

Jamaica Woods—Daily Worker Builders' Club Hike. Meet at Daily Worker office, 108 East 14th St., New York, at 10 a. m. or at end of Elevated, Fulton Ave., Jamaica, 11 a. m.

Bronx Workers' Hall, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx. Admission 50c. Auspices Bronx Branches.

Finnish Workers' Home, 15 West 126th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Harlem Branches.

Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., New York. Admission 50c. Auspices Down Town New York Branches.

Royal Palace Hall, 16 Manhattan Ave. (near Broadway), Brooklyn. Admission 50c. Auspices Williamsburg Branches.

DAILY WORKER ANNIVERSARY BANQUET, Manhattan Lyceum.

(ALL 8 P. M. UNLESS NOTED)

For tickets or information regarding any of the above affairs apply to L. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th Street (Tel. Stuyvesant 8100.)

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.)

North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

PASSAIC AND GERMAN TEXTILE BOSSES ARE THE SAME PEOPLE; CUT WAGES IN BOTH COUNTRIES

By LOUIS KOVASS.
ARTICLE III.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 2.—The first step in the attack to cut the wages of the Jersey textile workers was taken by the Botany Consolidated Mills, when the Botany Worsteds Mills and the Garfield Worsteds Mills, reduced the wages by 10 per cent and the 25 per cent overtime bonus to 10 per cent.

The Botany knitting mills are in the hands of the so-called "Stoher" group. Max W. Stoher is the president of the Botany Consolidated Mills.

Max W. Stoher was in Germany not long ago, where he attended the annual conference of the Kammerling-Spinner Stoher and Co. of Leipzig and the Eberfeld textile works of Eberfeld. These two companies are among the largest textile mills of Germany and have a reputation for exploiting the workers.

What did Mr. Stoher want at the German textile congress?

The answer to the question is this:

The Passaic Botany mills, which are under the presidency of Stoher, have invested four million dollars in the above-mentioned German mills. The investment is on a 50 per cent profit-sharing basis.

Forstman and Huffman Exploit Germany.

Forstman and Huffman own large textile mills in Passaic and Garfield.

The rumor was spread in the press already, that Forstman and Huffman will follow the example of the Botany mills, and will also cut down the wages.

No doubt this news did not come to the press without the knowledge of the company. This is how the company wants the workers to get used to the idea of wage reductions. The rumor was denied by the company, but we know that the reason for not enforcing the wage reduction at present is that they fear a united action by the workers if the wage reductions follow each other too frequently.

Now this Forstman and Huffman not only exploit the Passaic and Garfield knitters, but they exploit the German knitters, too.

The Rheinland Werken Forstman and Huffman textile mills were united in April with the Kammerling-Spinner of Augsburg, Germany's largest textile works. The president of this corporation is Mr. Julius Forstman.

United Exploitation, United Defense. These two examples are enough to enlighten the workers why the Communists are fighting for international trade union unity.

Let us say that the workers of the Botany and the workers of the Forstman works will start a fight against their exploiters. Alone they can hardly break the company, for in case of a strike both companies will get the bulk of their manufacture from their German works.

The united fight of the equally exploited German and American textile worker is required in order to wage a victorious battle against the worldwide power of capital.

Why do they cut the wages of the knitters? At the same time when the American wage reductions are going on we see similar reductions going on in many European countries. It looks as though a plot on an international scale is going on—we see everywhere attacks to reduce the standard of living of the textile worker.

With this question we will deal in detail in our next issue.

Soviet Russia Places Large Order for Textile Machinery in England

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(Tass)—(By Mail)—According to the Tass, the delegation of the Soviet textile industry that is now visiting London has placed a big order with the very well known firm in Manchester of Platt Brothers, the biggest factory in the world producing machinery for the textile industry.

The order can be executed in 12 or 14 months.

The managing director of the firm said that it the biggest order which was ever given to the firm. Representatives of the Soviet trade delegation in London declared that so far they have placed in England orders for 1,000,000 pounds out of the whole sum of 15,000,000 pounds sterling assigned for equipment for the textile industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

'CREAM OF THE GARMENT TRADE' GOES LEFT WING

I. L. G. W. Designers Go Entirely with Left

By J. P.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—The cleansing process in the labor unions is on. The revolt of organized labor against the organized bureaucrats and gangsters in the unions is rising high. The fact that the revolt began at the lowest stratum of labor is the best guarantee for its success. Now the revolt is reaching such "upper strata" as have been until now considered too conservative, impotent, and invulnerable.

One of such "invulnerable unions" was of the United Designers of Ladies' Wear in New York, I. L. G. W. U. Local 45.

What Used To Be

Until the last \$2,000,000 fake strike, staged by the notorious Sigman-Feinberg machine, the membership of the designers' local were staunch supporters of this ill-famed gangster machine and often showed down any progressive and "left wing" who attempted to expose the crooked deeds of the union bureaucrats.

There were times, when a mere report of proceedings written by a left winger and appearing in the Communist daily Freiheit was bitterly condemned, and promises of bodily harm were dealt out openly by the agents of the machine inside the union.

Like in all other unions, where reactionary bureaucrats rule with iron hand for the benefit of the master class, so in the Designers' Union, this double spirit was built on two facts:

Firstly, on the ignorance of the membership about the true character of the bureaucrats, and secondly, on the gangster organization and tactics used at the membership meetings.

Designers Wake Up

Sigman, the president, and Feinberg as manager of the joint board, were handing out promises which they never kept. In the meanwhile, hundreds of designers were walking the streets of New York unemployed. "The one time 'cream of the trade' is beginning to feel the sledge-hammer of capitalism that is pounding them irresistibly into the general mass of the proletarian class. Gradually the class feeling developed among them.

But the complete change of spirit came only when the old agreement of the Cloakmakers' Union with the bosses expired and was to be improved and renewed. The designers' union, on inserting into the new agreement a special clause, which should protect them on the job, as it protects workers of other locals of the great International Union.

When the news broke thru, that the Sigman-Feinberg-Hillquit machine double crossed them, and by fixing a secret agreement with the bosses betrayed every branch of the garment workers' organization, the spirit of wrath was steadily mounting and the membership falling off.

Endorse Left Wing

Finally a resolution was adopted, condemning the crooked, old, bureaucratic Sigman machine and fully endorsing the left wing militant joint action committee.

When later, with the victory of the joint action committee, the New York joint board was reorganized, the designers immediately took advantage of the new situation to send a special committee to the joint board, demanding full cooperation of the joint board in its organization drive, as well as a full fledged recognition of the designers' demands in all future dealings with the bosses.

Elect Left Wing

Logically, the joint board accepted these demands as self evident. So the one time "cream of the trade" which is separated from the bosses by only one step, went entirely left, and in their last meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania elected only such members as delegates to the convention of the I. L. G. W. U., who had an unbroken record of "left wing activity."

The elected delegates are: Brothers Chack, J. Prokop and Slackman. Alternates: Brothers F. Moss and Mitchell. Watch the local grow!

Framed-up Railroader Tells Negro Congress of Unorganized South

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—(FP)—Trade unions, except on the railroads, have a hard time in the southern states, says Arch Lingo of Autobus Drivers' Local 243, Houston, Tex., who dropped in at the American Negro Labor Congress in Chicago this week. He says unorganized Mexicans and Negroes do much of the work that is done by union labor in the north and much of the other work is done by unorganized white workers.

Lingo still carries his card in the Order of Railway Conductors but was dismissed from his job by the railroad for progressive political activity. Two company detectives got on his train and later falsely swore that he had given him cash fares which he had not turned over, as an excuse for dropping him.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1925.
No. Name of Local and Date of Meeting
6 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
39 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
152 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
270 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
61 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
17 Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
30 Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 8:30 p. m.
298 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
49 Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
138 C. L. W. 138 W. Madison St.
237 Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
54 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
141 Carpenters, 1022 E. 75th St.
271 Carpenters, 8442 Cottage Grove Ave.
1128 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
1727 Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
1728 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
278 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
2 Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
188 Firemen and Engineemen, Lake and Madison.
5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Madison St.
390 Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
522 Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478 Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
184 Painters, N. E. cor. State and Madison.
191 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
225 Painters, 3202 So. Chicago Ave.
275 Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
396 Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
468 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria St.
2219 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12348 Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St.
1505 Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
89 Signmen, 425 W. 63rd St.
83 Switchmen, 901 E. 75th St.
16024 Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, 220 W. Madison St.
712 Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
742 Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
17352 Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Chicago Blvd., 2 p. m.
24 Upholsterers, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
111 Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington St.
7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
16171 Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 230 W. Madison St.
(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

COMPANY UNION HEAD FIRED OFF PULLMAN CO. JOB

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 2.—In line with its traditional policy of ruthlessly smashing all attempts of its underpaid and overworked porters to get a fair and square deal, the Pullman company yesterday summarily discharged Ashley L. Totten, chairman of Local No. 5, Pullman Porters' Benefit Association and grievance committee member on the employe representation plan (the "company" union), for "insubordination."

Totten, a very militant, outspoken and courageous man had been a thorn in the side of the czaristic company officials because of his espousal of the cause of the men. For many months he had attempted to inject a modicum of justice and democracy into the investigations of porters' accused of misdemeanors, real and imaginary. These investigations are nothing but star chamber proceedings with the company always right and the accused porter always wrong, even when, on occasion, he is restored to duty. Totten aroused the anger of the company officials by his insistence on justice, and accordingly, they swore to "get" him.

He was in Chicago at the time of his discharge, having been recently elected a delegate to the P. P. B. A. convention. It was suspected that he would raise the question of hours and wages—a question always taboo at these "benefit" association meetings—so the company took steps to prevent him from doing so.

Totten had been in the Pullman service six years and his record was perfectly clear. He is the third man to be discharged because of his defense of the men—the other two being Roy Lancaster and S. E. Grain, general secretary-treasurer and field representative respectively, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Mr. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who, with Roy Lancaster is conducting a series of membership meetings in Chicago, states that indignation ran high among the porters when the news of Totten's discharge was broadcast. He adds that this action of the company alone brought over fifty men into the new union inside of four hours.

Miami Rents Higher Than Printers' Wage

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Many New York printers have gone to Miami, Fla., to try their fortunes for the winter but reports coming back to the Typographical Union show that exorbitant rents and the dizzy height of living costs generally take the substance out of the attractive looking wage scales there.

Newspaper rates at last accounts there were \$62 and \$68 for day and night work respectively with the minimum for job work at \$35—the latter being the New York minimum also.

LABOR CONGRESS URGES NEGROES TO JOIN UNION

Denounce Use of Race as Strikebreakers

(Continued from page 1)

the organized labor movement if a genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The world war, the migration of the people from the farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established the Negro workers as an indispensable and powerful labor force.

"In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the trade union movement. Trade unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prosecute their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living.

"Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the unions it is possible to avoid union competition and recutting between these workers which will result in their common degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the great steel strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel barons could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

"This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the union and demonstrate that trade unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, fall in the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

"The unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or wait until they are out on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting them but should begin at once to conduct a thoroughgoing, efficient nationwide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro workers either by open clauses in their constitutions or by secret understandings and must throw the doors of the union wide open to the Negro workers welcoming them upon a basis of full equality.

Remove All Bars.

"The American Negro Labor Congress calls for the immediate removal of all bars and discrimination within the unions and demands equality of treatment in wages, opportunity for employment and representation in union administration and instructs its members to fight energetically to effect this in all unions.

"This congress condemns all scabs, Negroes who improperly recruit strikebreakers, and whites who disintegrate. It resents the branding of Negroes as strikebreakers and points to the fact that where Negroes have been fairly treated they have made as loyal and aggressive union men as any other group of workers.

"This congress further condemns all efforts from whatever source to segregate the Negro workers in separate unions and demands that all such discrimination be abolished immediately.

"Any divisions in the trade unions and all dual or secession movements will be firmly opposed by this congress, but it declares that the Negro workers must organize their own unions to protect themselves and to fight their way into the unions as equals.

"The American Negro Labor Congress hereby instructs its officers and members to unite with all progressive bodies in the American Federation of Labor to eradicate the various evils of race discrimination in the unions and to achieve that unity of black and white workers which alone can insure their elevation and emancipation is absolutely necessary."

Wrap your lunch in a copy of the DAILY WORKER and give it (the DAILY WORKER, not the lunch) to your shop-mate.

CHAINS

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NEEDLE TRADE UNIONS' PUBLICATIONS BOOST FOR PURCELL MEETINGS

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—(FP)—Both Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, and Justice, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers are advertising the fact that A. A. Purcell, chairman of the International Federation of Trade Unions, will speak in New York about the middle of Nov.

Advance calls Purcell's speech to the A. F. of L. convention: "one of the most enlightening addresses on the international relations of organized labor thruout the world ever heard at a labor gathering."

AVERAGE WAGE FOR WOMEN IS \$16.70 IN MASS.

BOSTON, Nov. 2.—Average earnings in Massachusetts factories in September amounted to \$24.05, according to the monthly report of the state department of labor.

For male workers the average was \$28.95 and for women \$16.70. The report shows a gain of 1.8% in the number of workers on the payrolls as compared with August establishing a level 4½% above September, 1924. The report shows a slight falling off in the amount of full time operation. In September 37.9% of the workers covered by reports were in factories working part time schedules.

Altho in 43 of the 39 industries a majority of the workers were on full time, part time was prevalent in the manufacture of boots and shoes, cotton goods and wool, the three leading industries of the state.

Displacement of Men by Machine Shown in Iron Mining Industry

HIBBING, Minn., Nov. 2.—More machinery and fewer men will be the rule on the Mesaba range and the job outlook will get worse from year to year, in the opinion of mining company officials who attended an unemployment conference in Hibbing.

The present surplus of men and the threatening winter were discussed by representatives of the towns on the range, of the companies and of civic organizations.

Production of ore was well over the average in the past year, the mining men stated, but the labor required was smaller.

The president of the Hibbing commercial club's solution of the unemployment problem was the suggestion that it would "eventually readjust itself on the basis of the survival of the fittest."

Professional Dance Partners Form Union

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—Fifty charter members constitute the newest Seattle union, known as the Women's Dancing Entertainers, which has received a charter as an American Federation of Labor organization, thru its affiliation with the Associated Actors and Artists of America. The newly fledged unionists are employed by dance halls as partners or instructors for men who come without girls. A membership of 400 in Seattle is anticipated.

SUB-DISTRICT 7 OF ILLINOIS IN REACTION'S GRIP

But Manage to Protest on Saklatvala

By ANDREW YOUNG
(Special to The Daily Worker)

O'FALLON, Ill., Nov. 2.—The Sub-District No. 7 convention of District 12, U. M. W. of A., came to an end without anything accomplished for the rank and file.

All committees were appointed by D. L. Thompson, president of the sub-district. The resolution committee brought in the following recommendations: "That Frank Farrington and Harry Fishwick be invited to come before the convention to explain why they made separate agreements in violation of the Jacksonville agreement."

The recommendation was adopted. A motion was then made to invite Freeman Thompson and John J. Watt to address the convention. This caused much uneasiness in the convention hall. In the discussion on the motion, vice-president Bill Jocks accused Watt and Thompson of running all over the state "destroying the union."

Not Afraid, But Just Scared.

He also said that he was not afraid to meet Thompson and Watt, but at the same time he showed his reluctance by not being willing to have them come to address the convention.

Another delegate exclaimed that if Watt and Thompson came to address the convention that Farrington and Fishwick would refuse to come.

After the assassination of the characters of Thompson and Watt, those unflinching, militant fighters in the interest of the workers in the U. M. W. of A., the question was called for and debate closed before the mover or the seconder had the privilege of the floor. Delegates were on their feet demanding the floor—and Bill Jocks was in the chair—enuff said.

A resolution was adopted which reads as follows:

Saklatvala Resolution.

"Whereas, Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed the consul general to revoke the visa granted to Shapurji Saklatvala, a member of the English parliament representing the organized labor movement of that country, to visit the Interparliamentary union at Washington; and

"Whereas, Shapurji Saklatvala has carried on a valiant struggle on behalf of the exploited masses against English imperialism in the Far East, in China, Egypt, India and Ireland; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Sub-District 7 of District 12, in annual convention held in Collinsville, Illinois, Oct. 20, 1925, vigorously protest the action of the secretary of state in excluding Shapurji Saklatvala, as an act of unauthorized and unjustifiable discrimination against the foreign-born workers, and as a high handed attempt to limit the freedom of speech in the United States, and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand the immediate admission of Saklatvala into this country, and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the secretary of state at Washington, D. C., and to Senator Borah and to the workers' press for publication."

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

3 Pamphlets

Most Important for Members of

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An Arsenal of Information. Resolutions, theses, the Party's constitution and declarations, adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 21 to 30, 1925. Also letter on reorganization from the Communist International.

The THREE pamphlets are absolutely indispensable to any member of the party.

1. THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION. Theses, resolutions, declarations, etc. 50c
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3. FROM THE 3RD THROUGH THE 4TH CONVENTION. By C. E. Ruthenberg. A review of the developments of the party, the different stages it went through, a brief history of the controversies within the party on the Labor Party policy; Trotskyism, Leninism, cable from the Comintern to the National Convention, etc., etc. 10c

TO PARTY UNITS: In lots of 5 pamphlets each, at 50 cents per set. This offer cash only.

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NEW YORK DAILY WORKER BUILDERS BUSY RAISING MONEY AT ALL PARTY AFFAIRS TO SAVE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The Brownsville English branch has officially voted to donate five dollars per member to Help Save The DAILY WORKER. That will make over four hundred dollars. Nearly half of this amount has already been brot in by Comrade Lillian Michaels, the very efficient DAILY WORKER agent of the English Brownsville branch.

Harlem English branch has taxed its members two dollars each for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER. This is to be paid by each member personally in addition to what is raised thru collection of donations, sale of DAILY WORKER stamps, etc. At its first meeting the branch turned in \$66, at the next they raised \$89, half for The DAILY WORKER and half for the New York campaign fund. The DAILY WORKER agent, Comrade Louis Hirschman, never lets a meeting pass without relieving the members of whatever cash they may have along.

Comrade Kawashima, of the Oriental branch, has just brot in a dozen cans of Japanese rice cakes which will be sold to the highest bidders at DAILY WORKER Rescue Parties. One DAILY WORKER Builder always on the job is Comrade Leo Kling of English No. 1, Bronx branch. He is a big help as member of the board of directors of The DAILY WORKER Builders' Club. He has just brot in an additional \$38.50 and says he's only just begun.

DAILY WORKER on New York Stands. Gradually but surely The DAILY WORKER is winning a place for itself on the news stands of New York. More than three times as many copies were sold and paid for during October than during March, when the present system of handling The DAILY WORKER on the news stands was adopted.

The papers are sent from Chicago direct to the news dealers by mail, but all collections are handled by volunteer workers under direction of the New York manager, so that the total cash realized from news stand sales goes to The DAILY WORKER and this circulation is on a paying basis. The New York news stand sales can be developed as additional comrades volunteer for this work. About twenty-five are helping now; twice this many could be used. Several are needed at once. All who are willing to help regularly from one to three hours each week are invited to call on L. E. Katterfeld, manager of the New York office of The DAILY WORKER, at 108 East 14th street.

Office Workers Wanted. Volunteers are wanted to help with all kinds of office work in The DAILY WORKER New York office—typewriting, bookkeeping, filing, addressing, etc. Comrades who write a good plain hand, or who are competent at various kinds of office work, can Help Save The DAILY WORKER by giving a little of their time each week. Apply to Katterfeld, at 108 East 14th street. (Telephone Stuyvesant 8100.)

BROWNSVILLE BRANCH TO CELEBRATE BEGINNING OF BOLSHEVIZATION OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—While the capitalist politicians and their hangers-on will celebrate the victory of one political machine over the other on Tuesday evening, the Brownsville section of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League, in the name of the house committee, will celebrate the beginning of the bolshevization of the party and the league.

The celebration will take the form of a good program to be given by the Young Workers League and the Juniors. It promises to be highly entertaining. There will also be a speech by a member of the district executive committee and the evening will vanish into the morning to the strain of an excellent jazz band that will furnish music for the dance lovers. Thus all tastes, (except reactionaries) will be satisfied. The place is Workers' Hall, 1844 Pitkin Ave., the date is Tuesday, Nov. 3 (election day) and the time is from 8:00 o'clock in the evening until we get ready to quit the affair.

The admission is only 35c. Come and bring the workers in your shop with you.

REPORT FENG YU-HSIANG TROOPS IN FIELD AGAINST RUSS WHITES

PEKING, Nov. 2.—With Fengtien (Manchurian) and anti-Fengtien forces alleged to number 200,000 men, preparing for battle between Hsu Chow and Peng-Pu, 500 miles down the Tientsin-Pukow railway, martial law was proclaimed in Tientsin late this afternoon.

The Fengtien forces belong to the army of Marshal Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian war lord, while the opposing troops are part of the forces of General Feng Yu-Hsiang, former supporter of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, north China militarist and stormy petrel in Chinese politics. Marshal Wu was virtually shorn of all his governmental authority recently when he objected to the influence being wielded in Peking by the Manchurian marshal because Chang was openly supporting imperialist domination in China.

The Fengtien forces are said to include a brigade of "white" or anti-Soviet Russians; tanks, aeroplanes, and modern trench mortars.

BAKERS' UNION DONATES \$100 TO BUY PAPER

One hundred dollars, sent in by Bakers' Local 164, Amalgamated Food Workers of New York, provided two rolls of print paper for today's DAILY WORKER. Along with the other donations from New York, this was sufficient to spread the usual number of DAILY WORKERS all over the country.

Today's list from New York is as follows:
Sam Corsan, English Harlem...\$ 2.00
Jewish Williamsburg Branch... 15.00
Shop Nucleus 13... 1.75
David Ross, Jewish No. 1, Bronx... 7.00
English Boro Park Branch... 5.00
Ray Rosenfeld, Y. W. L. No. 12... 8.00
Shop Nucleus No. 11... .50
Bakers' Local No. 164, Amalgamated Food Workers... 100.00
Jewish Brownsville Branch... 7.50
Total...\$146.75

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TWO GOTHAM MEETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

Frunze Memorial Part of Program

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution here will be a combined celebration of that event and a memorial to Comrade Mikhail Frunze, war commissar of the Union of Soviet Republics, who died last Saturday in Moscow. The story of his deeds, his long service to the revolutionary movement and his career as military leader will be recounted by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Soviet Russia's Advance.
The economic victory of the Russian workers, which is now becoming apparent before all the world, is proving a tower of strength for the revolutionary proletariat of other countries. As the workers' delegations of Germany, England and the Scandinavian countries see with their own eyes the splendid accomplishments of workers' Russia and come back to their own workers to report, the masses of those countries are taking great strides to the left. The Scarborough convention of the British trade unions, the united front of the Berlin social-democratic workers with the Communist Party, the victory of that united front in the Berlin elections, the move for world trade union unity—these are all due in a large measure, to the recent visit of workers' delegations to Russia.

The Locarno Pact.
The eighth anniversary of the Russian revolution sees the workers in possession of a sixth part of the globe and victorious in their military fight against the combined forces of imperialism and counter-revolution, victorious also in the economic fight against the destruction caused by the world war, the civil war and the famine and now, for the first time, reaching, and even at this moment beginning to pass the level of 1913 Russian economy.

A few more years and the Russian workers will have made economic achievements not to be dreamed of under capitalism. The world's finances understand this and their answer is the refusal of American recognition of Russia and the plotting of a new and desperate intrigue at Locarno aimed to isolate, attack and destroy the government of workers and peasants before it is too late.

Army of Speakers.
The story of the wonderful political and economic achievements of the Russian workers and a warning of this new and desperate plot against Russia will be given by Comrades Ruthenberg, Gitlow, Krumboltz, Marley, M. J. Olgin, S. Don, Stachel, Lifschitz, Prusaka, Wolfe, Weinstein and Grecht, at the Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Bronx, and Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, on Nov. 6 at 8 p. m.

The answer of the workers of the United States to this new plot must be unequivocal. Demand the recognition of Soviet Russia. Pledge support to the Russian workers against American and world imperialism. Come in such numbers to these two halls that the overflow meetings will tell our financial lords in unmistakable terms, "We will not tolerate a new attack upon Soviet Russia."

A fine musical program has been arranged and admission to both the demonstration and the concert is 50 cents. Tickets are on sale at all branches and at the district headquarters.

Los Angeles Workers to Hold Celebration

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 2.—The Young Workers League and the Workers Party are combining their forces to make the 8th anniversary celebration of the Russian revolution a memorable one in Los Angeles. A mass meeting will be held under their joint auspices at the Music Arts Hall, 233 S. Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15. Robert Minor, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, will be the chief speaker. A suitable revolutionary program is being prepared by the Young Workers League and its Junior Section.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

CELEBRATE

THE GREATEST DAY IN THE HISTORY OF LABOR

SUPPORT

THE WORLD'S ONLY WORKERS' GOVERNMENT

AND

THE ONLY MILITANT AMERICAN LABOR DAILY

BY ATTENDING

MASS MEETINGS

GREETING

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Proceeds of All Meetings Goes to Fund

TO SAVE THE DAILY WORKER

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 6, 7 and 8

Look for Place and Date in Your City

FAMOUS SPEAKERS

MUSICAL PROGRAMS

NEW YORK CITY. Central Opera House, 205 E. 67th St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow. BROOKLYN, N. Y. Grand Assembly Hall, 318 Grand St., Nov. 6 in the evening. C. E. Ruthenberg, Moissaye J. Olgin, Benjamin Gitlow. ROCHESTER, N. Y. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St., Nov. 8, at 7:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor. BUFFALO, N. Y. Labor Lyceum, 376 William St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor. UTICA, N. Y. Labor Temple Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes. JAMESTOWN, N. Y. Swedish Br. Hall, 3rd & Main St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes. BINGHAMTON, N. Y. Lithuanian Hall, 271 Clinton St., Nov. 8, at 7 p. m. Al Schaap. BAYONNE, N. J. Workmen's Circle Hall, 725 W. 25th St., Nov. 8, 2 p. m. NEWARK, N. J. Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Joseph Manley. JERSEY CITY, N. J. Workers' Hall, 387 Grand St., Nov. 7, at 8 p. m. PATERSON, N. J. Carpenters' Hall, 54-56 Van Houten St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m.	DENVER, COLO. Social Turner Hall, 714 Charlotte St., Nov. 8, at 7:30 p. m. Wm. Dietrich. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. California Hall, Polk & Turk St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Tom Lewis. BERKELEY, CALIF. Finnish Hall, 1819 10th St., Nov. 8. BOSTON, MASS. At Scenic Auditorium, Berkeley & Tremont, Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg. WORCESTER, MASS. Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St., Nov. 7, at 7:00 p. m. C. E. Ruthenberg. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Liberty Hall, 592 North St., Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. Alexander Trachtenberg. WASHINGTON, D. C. Playhouse, 1814 N. Street, N.W., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Bertam D. Wolfe. BALTIMORE, MD. Brith Shalom Hall, 1012-14 E. Baltimore St., Nov. 10, at 8 p. m. Rose Pastor Stokes. PHILADELPHIA, PA. Labor Lyceum, 6th & Brown Sts., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Jay Lovestone, N. H. Tallentire. PITTSBURGH, PA. Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. William F. Dunne.	CLEVELAND, OHIO. Moose Temple Hall, 1000 Walnut St., Nov. 8, 2:30 p. m. Jay Lovestone. CANTON, OHIO. Canton Music Hall, 812 Tusc St. E., Nov. 8, in the evening. Jay Lovestone. BELLAIRE, OHIO. Bohemian Hall, 41st & Harrison Sts., Nov. 6, at 6 p. m. Wm. J. White. CONNEAUT, OHIO. Workers' Hall, Broad Street, Nov. 7. HARTFORD, CONN. Labor Educational Alliance, 287 Windsor Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. Bertram D. Wolfe and Sam Darcy. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Hermanson's Hall, 158 Crown St., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. J. O. Bentall. WATERBURY, CONN. Garden Hall, East Main St., Nov. 1st, at 2:30 p. m. Charles Krumbein.	ROCKFORD, ILL. Workers' Hall, 511 7th Street, Nov. 8, at 3:00 p. m. Max Salzmann. PULLMAN, ILL. Strumils Hall, 107th St. and Indiana Ave., Nov. 8, at 6:30 p. m. Martin Abern, Nat Kaplan. FRANKFORD, ILL. Majestic Theater, W. Main St., 300 Bk., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Manuel Gomez. SOUTH BEND, IND. Hungarian Hall, 316 South Chopin St., Nov. 8, at 2 p. m. Lovett Fort-Whiteman. KENOSHA, WIS. Schlitz Hall, N. Main St. & Milwaukee Ave., Nov. 6, at 8 p. m. DETROIT, MICH. Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St., Nov. 7, at 8:00 p. m. J. Louis Engdahl. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Son's & Daughters' Hall, 1057 Hamilton Ave. N. W. Nov. 8, at 2:30 p. m. J. L. Engdahl. MASS, MICH. Mass Fire Hall, Nov. 8th. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Moose Hall, 43 So. 4th St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. James P. Cannon. ST. PAUL, MINN. German Place, 444 Rice St., Nov. 8, at 2:00 p. m. James P. Cannon. DULUTH, MINN. Workers' Hall, 19 Ave. W. and 1st St., Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Rohn, Angervo.
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AUSTRIANS SEND DELEGATES FROM SHOPS TO I. W. A.

Map Out Immediate Relief Program

WM. F. KRUSE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria.—(By Mail).—The conditions of the Austrian working class were described as being the worst in present day Europe in that not only were their real wages the lowest but their social maintenance was the least effective. This was proven by extensive reference to comparative government statistics in an address delivered by Dr. Schoenhof at the first National Conference of the Austrian International Workers Aid, held at Vienna on October 11 and 12.

Wage Struggles Discussed.

It was attended by forty Austrian delegates and (for obvious reasons) unnamed representatives from Roumania and Yugoslavia. That these poor conditions were particularly severe upon the Austrian children and youth was proven by the statistics of the state school medical inspectors. The constant wage struggles in Austria were not merely the outbreak of dissatisfaction but rather the desperation of a proletarian class that more and more realizes its doom under the present system.

Most of the delegates represented shop committees. The national organizations of the carpenters, tobacco workers, cap makers and war veterans were represented and seven co-operatives also joined. Dr. Frishauf, a noted liberal physician, was elected chairman; Frau Dr. Adler, social democratic leader, the vice chairman; and Franz Yabusch, head of the Independent Socialist Working Class Youth, a member of the executive committee.

Strikers' Children Cared For.

Toward the end of the gathering an appeal from the Donawitz strikers was answered with an immediate collection and plans for the transport of the children of the strikers. Further extension of the struggle will be met with additional relief measures.

Soviet Scientist in Claim of Discovery for Cure of Epilepsy

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.—Leningrad medical circles are interested in a possible cure for epilepsy discovered in the laboratory of the physiologist, Professor Pavlov.

Pavlov's assistant, Dr. Speranski, announced yesterday to an assembly of physicians and scientists that as the results of experiments in the artificial freezing of part of the brain substance of dogs, the freezing provoked convulsions and falls similar to those in epilepsy, and investigation showed there had developed in the animal's organism a specific toxin, which Dr. Speranski calls alotoxin, and responsible for the epileptic condition.

Further experiments, it is said, proved that the injection of this toxin into a healthy animal immunized the latter against epileptic seizure. Dr. Speranski concluded that it similar treatment were applied to human beings the problem of a cure for epilepsy would be solved.

Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS



LADIES' AERON. 5039. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 32-inch material. Price, 12c.

MISSSES' DRESS. 5266. Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3 yards of 40-inch material if made as illustrated. If made with puff sleeves 2 1/2 yards are required. Width of the skirt at lower edge is 2 1/2 yards. Price 12c.

CHILD'S COAT AND CAP. 5242. Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern makers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, book of fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle and the iron. All valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Bill Green Back; Bosses Exploit More Than Ever

COSHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 2.—"Bill" Green came home from the convention last week but he didn't give us hourly paid workers any encouragement. He didn't make any effort to organize us into a powerful union so that we could resist wage cuts and fight for better conditions. No... But he joined the rotary club, which is made up of the very men who are cutting our wages!

The bosses here are adopting a new policy of wage cutting. They are laying off the higher paid workers and taking on others at from 75 cents to \$1.50 less. Wages in Coshocton amount to only \$3.00 for a ten-hour day on the average, yet unskilled workers compose 80 per cent of the population.

But the bosses are not satisfied with just wage cutting to make more profits; they are starting a new speed-up system. In the Art Works shop here, stop watches are used. An "efficiency" expert holds the watch and if the worker doesn't come up to the requirements, he is fired.

Only one group of shop workers are organized—the pottery workers—so the laborer has no protection against such methods. He hasn't even got protection against "Bill" Green!

PURCELL TO BE INTRODUCED AT K. C. BY HOWAT

U. M. W. of A. Leader to Act as Chairman

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 2.—The A. A. Purcell meeting that will be held on Nov. 4 at the Labor Temple Auditorium with Purcell speaking on "World Trade Union Unity," will have Alexander Howat, miner, former president of District 14 of the United Mine Workers of America, as chairman of this meeting. The arrangement committee finally decided that Alex Howat, militant miner of Pittsburgh, Kansas, was the logical chairman for the A. A. Purcell meeting.

The anthracite miners are on strike and the bosses intend to ship coal from Europe just as soon as there is need of such. The need of world trade union unity is manifest, and that the chairmanship should go to one representing this wing of the American Federation of Labor at this time was considered by the committee as the most appropriate for the miners win the unity of all organized labor to win this battle.

Committees calling on unions giving five minute talks urging members to attend the meeting are met with enthusiasm everywhere. In one union our secretary, Barney McCoy after making a talk and selling tickets found that he had brot forth some other cards instead of the tickets and sold eight for twenty-five cents each. It took him some time to find these men after the meeting and give them tickets.

Some unions that are meeting on Nov. 4, intend to meet early and adjourn the meeting in time for the members to attend the meeting. The rank-and-file of Kansas City need such a message as Purcell will deliver and the rank and file are moving with their eyes focused on this event.

CELEBRATE THE ANNIVERSARY OF FASCIST MARCH

Monarchy, Religion and Army, Base of Policy

ROME, Nov. 2.—Fascism, steeped in the armpits in the gore of thousands of workers, roared and showed its fangs in triumph yesterday at the third anniversary of the fascist march on Rome. Mussolini and his chief aid, Farinacci, secretary general of the fascist party spoke to hoodlum throngs of blackshirts while the working population, not wishing to provoke murderous reprisals, remained silent.

Fascism's Base.

The "policy of fascism," said Farinacci, will continue to be "based on monarchy, religion and the army." He was quite scornful and exultant over the crushing of the timid petty bourgeois opponents known as the "Aventine opposition," whose boycott of parliament has been broken up by the "order" to return to their seats in parliament.

Fascism would not be "ferocious," said Farinacci, "unless the opposition provokes it." He added significantly that the fascists have no intention of ceasing their method of rule by violence. "We refuse all offers of an armistice. If we have been intransigent hitherto, we will be even more intransigent henceforth."

Fascism Starts More Poorhouses.

In spite of the 40,000 blackshirted ruffians mobilized for the occasion and the 300 airplanes maneuvering over the city, and all the display of force, the canker at the root of society under fascism was shown by the fact that Mussolini's activities for the day included the dedication of several new poor houses.

The socialists remain crushed by the recent order outlawing the reformist unions and all other but fascist unions. The socialists, who had been more than half allied with the fascists against the Communists in hopes of being permitted to maintain a semblance of power in the reformist unions, feel that the Communists now have their arguments of unremitting opposition to fascism upheld in the minds of the workers. The Aventine opposition, in which the socialists also resented part of their faith, is scattered and crushed by fascist violence.

Baltimore Workers Busy at Campaign for Soviet Defense

By PHILIP CHATZKY,

(Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2.—The nation-wide campaign for the defense of Soviet Russia, ending Tuesday, Nov. 10, in a mass celebration of the Russian revolution's eighth anniversary, is meeting with a big response from workers here. Our city has been divided into industrial sections, where thousands of leaflets, "Defend Soviet Russia," are being distributed. Workers' circle branches and fraternal organizations are active in the work.

Rose Pastor Stokes of New York, will be the principal speaker at the Tuesday mass meeting at the Brith Shalom Hall, 1012 East Baltimore street. There will also be speakers in Russian and other languages. Grigori Matusevich of New York, famous concertino player, and Brickman's orchestra are on the program for English and Russian music. Admission is fifty cents, with all proceeds going to The DAILY WORKER rescue fund.

Russian Inventor Produces New Type of High-Power Motor

MOSCOW — (Tass) — Nov. 2.—A sensational discovery by Prof. Joffe, who constructed a small motor that can be put in a pocket but is strong enuf to put in action a motor-car, has received much publicity in Russia.

In an interview with press representatives, Mr. Joffe said: "Experiments on condensation of electrical energy in minimal size have been carried on by me already for several years and at present they have reached a stage when we can talk of its practical use. New accumulators certainly will lead to a technical revolution, because until now enormous weight of accumulators was their great drawback. The construction of accumulators of a new type is based on a physical phenomenon of polarization of certain isolators. I don't want to give exact figures now, but at any rate, new accumulators will have very small weight and size with capacity to store, at the same time, enormous amounts of energy nearly a thousand times more than motors now used. I hope that within a year I shall be able to come to final results of my work in this direction."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK

DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Organization Meetings

WORKERS' SCHOOL TEACHERS MEET FOR FIRST TIME

Organize Council to Meet Problems

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—On Thursday evening, October 22, the teachers of the Workers' School held their first meeting. The object of the meeting was to organize a permanent council to co-operate with the district agitprop department in connection with the educational work in this district. Comrade Wolfe was chairman of the meeting.

Link School With Agitprop.

A communication from the national agitprop department of the party was read, in which the object of the educational work of the party was declared to be the political education of the party as a whole, linked up with the practical problems of the party and of the working class, and which also outlined in general the method and conduct of school work in the party this year. The keynote of our educational work should be "What Is Needed in the Party."

In discussing this communication, Comrade Wolfe laid before the group the party's new conception of the educational work as a part of and subordinate to the political agitation and propaganda of the party, to be designed to definitely serve the party's needs in its major campaigns. This is the spirit in which we must approach our work. We must get away from the old social-democratic terms, not only in organization, but also in education. Our education should not be the monopoly of a select few or an abstract academic thing. The agitprop department, which will centralize all educational work of the party, is to be a flexible instrument for the major campaigns of the party. All courses are to be tied up with party campaigns in America. English classes will have definite political content. The "Marxism" course will not be "timeless and placeless," but will be "Americanized," linked up with concrete American problems. The course in Fundamentals of Communism will not only use Bukharin's text in A. B. C. of Communism, but will add material created out of our political needs here and written for American workers. These aims will necessarily revolutionize our teaching method. The lecture system must be abandoned; teachers must aim for self-activity of students. The question method is advised.

Want Student Representation.

General discussion followed, in which all teachers present gave their opinions as to the objects and functions of the projected teachers' council. Comrade Wolfe brot together most of these ideas in his summary as follows:

1. The essential problem for the teachers' council is to bring the teachers and students together in close contact with the district agitprop department, (which is the representative of the party), we make for the best possible policy in the agitprop department. Teachers and students should be represented in an advisory capacity on the agitprop school problems.

2. The difficulty of getting texts together which are suitable for our needs will make for a compromise between the "teacher as a lecturing textbook" and "the teacher as a teacher."

Sub-committees of the council will work on mimeographing suitable outlines for students. Out of this council can thus come outlines, and, later, texts. These outlines, supplemented by the question method, will be a suitable method.

3. The council can coordinate the different courses.

4. It can gather material that can be used by other courses and be kept on permanent file.

5. Student representation on council will give teachers an idea of what students are thinking about them and their methods, and vice versa.

6. Council can perform some administrative tasks; in organization of classes, collection of fees, supervision of teachings, etc.

7. It can plan forums and correlate all party forums.

8. Most important of all—it can apply the political policy of the party to educational work. Every course can be made to serve the direct political needs of the party. In all courses, practical problems such as labor party, Loreism, Bolshevization, defense of Soviet Russia, etc., can enter.

Next Meeting Nov. 5.

A committee was elected to report on the progress of organization of the teachers' council body at the next meeting. Wolfe, Bosse, Trachtenberg, Eli Jacobson were elected.

The next meeting of all teachers will take place on Thursday, November 5, 5 p. m. All teachers should attend. Come and do your share in reorganization of the educational work of the party, to suit our new needs.

Philadelphia, Notice:

Weber Printing Co.

350 N. FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JIAQ 3H

Workers (Communist) Party

Resolutions Social Affairs

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION SUPPORTS COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL AND CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the executive bureau of the Scandinavian federation held recently a thoro discussion on the situation in the party and the work confronting the party was had.

Support of the Comintern, and a united party behind the Central Executive Committee were stressed at this meeting.

The following resolution was adopted by the Scandinavian bureau:

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares, in order that all further misunderstanding concerning the result of the latest party convention will be avoided, its full agreement with all the decisions of the convention and binds itself to utilize all of its and the federation's strength to carry out these decisions.

Importance of Bolshevization.

"The executive committee emphasizes especially the importance of the decisions concerning bolshevization of the party, reorganization, and industrial work. Concerning these questions there must be no hesitancy among the members; all party organs must immediately mobilize all their energies to put these decisions into effect.

"The executive committee declares itself loyal to the new leadership elected unanimously by the last party convention, and promises its unrestrained support, especially in the bolshevization of the party. Thru the Comintern decision, communicated to the convention, party unity on a Communist basis is assured. The Scandinavian Federation leadership calls upon all the members of the federation to support the Comintern as one man and to work for the realization of its decisions.

Condemn Factionalism.

"The executive committee of the Scandinavian Federation declares further its severest condemnation of all factionalism and confirms the abolition of the old factions as such, and will put forth all of its energy to combat the appearance of new factions within our party. Factionalism can, under no circumstances, be tolerated within a Communist Party.

"The fight against the party's right wing must be waged energetically; both the open and secret followers of Lore must be combatted. Within the Scandinavian Federation every uncertainty in relation to the Comintern must be eradicated. The same must be said of the federations, its organizations, and members' relation to the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"Long live our unified Communist Party of America!

"Long live the Communist International!"

"The Executive Committee of the Scandinavian Federation of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

"N. J. Christensen, Secretary."

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS BELONGING TO THE WORKERS PARTY MEET IN CLEVELAND TO DISCUSS UNIONS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—A membership meeting of comrades working in industry was held in Cleveland on Saturday, Oct. 24. This meeting was typical of the attitude of the comrades of the party to trade union work.

The meeting was advertised in all party papers weeks in advance of the date. All the membership was informed about it, and yet only 45 comrades appeared.

Comrade Israel Amter, district secretary, gave the comrades a talk on the importance of trade union work on the necessity of every member of the party eligible for membership in a trade union joining the union and getting active. He laid down the basis for the organization of party fractions and for the work of the party thru the fractions building up the left wing movement in the American labor unions.

Reads C. I. Letter.

Comrade Amter read the letter of the executive committee of the Comintern and the executive bureau of the Red International Labor Union to the comrades, which insisted that "disciplinary measures must be employed" to force the comrades to do their work in the labor unions.

There was earnest serious discussion of the issues. The comrades present demonstrated that their interest in the trade union work is sincere and each one of them deplored the fact that the party membership as a whole both ignored the membership meeting and pays in sufficient attention to trade union work.

Half Belong to Unions.

A registration was taken, and it was discovered that of the 45 comrades present only 23 belong to labor unions, while at least 19 can join. The district executive committee has made a decision that the comrades must join a labor union within two months. The comrades present were instructed to join. A beginning must be made to break down the indifference and lethargy of party members in regard to trade union work. More meetings of the kind will be held, till the party membership at last recognizes the importance of this "the foremost task of the American party" as the Comintern pronounced it.

DISTRICT SIX PREPARES WAY FOR PARTY REORGANIZATION

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—The membership of the district is preparing for the reorganization of the party as the first step in the bolshevization of the party. Membership meetings have been held in Cleveland and Warren. In the last week Comrade Amter, district secretary of the party, has held membership meetings in Ballaure, Steubenville, E. Liverpool, Youngstown and Canton. These meetings were well attended, and the interest shown demonstrates that the membership will support the Central Executive Committee wholeheartedly in the reorganization of the party.

The questions asked and the discussion that arose after the questions were answered, show that the membership is keen to the idea and will do everything possible in carrying on the work.

Lays Stress on Union.

Comrade Amter especially laid stress on the trade union work of the party, and insisted upon the decision of the Communist International being carried out, viz., that all comrades eligible to membership in a trade union must join the union, become active in it and together with the other comrades in the union form a party fraction.

He pointed out that a great part of our work is done among the organized masses, or at least should be done there. By the reorganization of the party we will come into contact with the 24,000,000 unorganized workers in this country. But in the trade unions, where the workers have already grasped the concept of organization, we will lay the basis for much of our work, for building up the party today and for preparing the forces for the revolution.

Must Join Union.

The district executive committee has decided that the comrades must join a trade union.

Am Looking for a Friend of Mine

JOSEPH B. DUJMOVICH

The last heard of him he was at Niagara Hotel, 830 1/2 Tuso. St. E., Canton, Ohio.

Write to Paul Parlick, 240 West Howard St., Summit Hill, Pa.

JIAQ 3H

COMMUNISTS IN CITY CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAVEN

Many Shop Meetings Held at Noon

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 2.—The Workers Party is conducting an energetic campaign in the city elections of New Haven. Already several noon shop meetings have been held at the largest factories.

The distribution of 10,000 election leaflets is under way, with a well-organized squad of comrades, working under the direction of Campaign Manager Ben Marke. No other party in the campaign has printed any platform.

Other Parties Spill Bunk.

Our party has held two noon meetings, at which Comrade Simons pictured the condition of the worker in the shops of New Haven, and outlined our program on injunctions, high cost of living, housing, schools, etc. At both meetings, the workers listened attentively. But the democratic party meeting before the Clock shop, addressed by the leading candidates of that party indulged in the usual platitudes, bright aggregation of citizens, honesty-service, born in this ward, ad nauseum. At today's meeting, the difference between our campaign and the democratic campaign was pointed out. The republican candidate, Mr. Tower, makes his chief issue the assessment of property and the local rate of taxation. The democrats stand on their record of building streets and bridges, of "efficient, honest" government. But not a word about what they have done for the working class of the city. At the Clock Shop meeting the chairman of the democratic meeting was the town chairman, Mr. John W. Murphy, also president of the Trades Council of New Haven. But from what he said, no one would have known he had anything to do with labor. He charged that their opponents had not shown any examples of inefficiency; referred to some candidates as having sprung from the "pee-pul"; claimed that the small taxpayers' interest should be protected, that the city was doing eight million dollars worth of business, and no scandal had been raised over it. And to sum up, in urging the re-election of the democratic ticket, he asked plaintively: "What would happen to the Clock Shop if the superintendent, the president, the foremen and sub-bosses were fired?" What a horrible calamity! And he also reminded them that with these office-holders, others might also lose their jobs.

Mr. Murphy, if you protected labor a bit more, went out and organized the workers in the huge prison shops of this damnable city, instead of pleading for the return to office of a gang of cheap politicians, living off the backs of the workers, things would be a damnsite better.

Communists Challenge Socialists.

The socialists have not held one street meeting, no shop meetings, in the present campaign. They are dead from the neck up. The only figure they cut is among those to whom the socialist movement is a bit of sentiment, old timers who have not moved ahead with the years. The new stream moves with Communism.

The Workers Party challenged the socialist party of New Haven to a debate on the present city campaign, but the socialists are as silent as a clam. They prefer to go before such bourgeois organizations as the league of women voters to present their views, rather than meet with working class representatives. They evidently are more at home among such an eminently respectable gathering.

RUSSIANS WILL CELEBRATE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

A mass meeting and concert in honor of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution is arranged by the Russian Branch of the Workers Party for Sunday, Nov. 8, at 6 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. Admission free. Come and bring your friends. Russian speakers, a musical program.

Attention—Chicago!

Important Section Membership Meeting

SECTION THREE

(CENTRAL MANUFACTURING AREA)

All party members belonging to the following party units: Lithuanian No. 5, Lithuanian No. 41, Lithuanian No. 93, Ukrainian South Side No. 5, Polish South Side No. 23, Czech-Slovak Town of Lake, Slovak Town of Lake, MUST attend the general section membership meeting to be held at

VILNIS, 3116 South Halsted Street

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1925, 8 P. M.

At this meeting all the party members belonging to the above branches will be registered for the purpose of being assigned to the new proper party units in the reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party into shop and street nuclei.

EVERY PARTY MEMBER BELONGING TO ANY OF THE ABOVE BRANCHES WHO WANTS TO RETAIN HIS OR HER MEMBERSHIP IN THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY, MUST BE PRESENT AT THIS MEETING AND BE REGISTERED.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Comrade Mikhail Frunze

The story of the life history of another of the Old Bolshevik Guard is now ready for definite telling. One by one the outstanding figures of this magnificent array are passing and will pass from the stage of action. But they leave behind them in their passing the richest heritage ever bestowed upon mankind for all the ages that are to come—the proletarian revolution.

Comrade Mikhail Frunze was not one of those spectacular revolutionaries that flash upon the scene of history in a period of elemental upheaval as a comet flashes upon the horizon. Like his great teacher, Lenin, the leader of the Bolshevik wing of the old Russian party, he devoted himself tirelessly to forging in the storm and stress period preceding and during the revolutionary upheaval of 1905, and the disheartening reaction following, the party that was to mobilize and lead the proletariat to final victory over czarism and the bourgeoisie of Russia, and to lay the foundation for the International whose destiny it will be to lead the world revolution.

His life is a lesson and an inspiration to the younger comrades of today, to some of whom the routine, and many times obscure, work of the party becomes irksome.

The Old Bolshevik Guard taught the revolutionaries the essential lesson that without a party steered in the conflict, with a strong Marxian leadership, there can never be any revolution.

Just as Comrade Frunze carried out the work of the party when it was struggling to make its impress upon the working class, just as he devoted his powers to every post assigned him in the illegal days of preparation for the revolution, so he took the post assigned him after the revolution and with tireless energy covered himself and the cause he served with glory.

After filling party and government positions in places removed from the center of the revolutionary movement, he began his military career as commissioner of the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk, he soon became military leader of the district of Jaroslavl, from whence he went to the eastern front as commander of the fourth army operating in the Urals. In 1919, at the height of the Koltchak offensive, he became commander of the whole eastern front and cut to pieces the white guard forces of Koltchak. In quick succession he participated in offensives against other paid military adventurers of the allied powers, and in 1920 headed the red army that drove the forces of Baron Wrangel into the Black Sea. He then became military commander of the Ukraine and Crimea. Other important posts followed until he became vice-president of the revolutionary military council of the Union of Soviet Republics.

His long devotion to the party, extending back to his student days in 1904, his military achievements and his sterling ability to work anywhere and under any conditions circumstances imposed, made him the logical leader of the red army, which position he achieved when Comrade Trotsky became ill.

Outside of Russia, and the leading circles of the Communist movement in other countries, few knew of the career of Frunze until he became chief of the red army, but his contribution to the revolution is so big that as long as there is a recorded history of mankind the name of Frunze will occupy a luminous place on its pages.

As the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution approaches, our joy will be eclipsed by the sombre thought that this loyal party comrade and brilliant leader of the army of the Union of Soviet Republics fell at his post while still a comparatively young man.

But as we mourn his loss we must remember that the best way in which we can show our devotion to his memory and the cause for which he gave his life, is to seize with a million hands the sword that he so valiantly carried and march onward to the final conquest of the capitalist system.

Progress Against Reaction

According to the *Detroit Labor News* the issue in today's elections in that city of Ford despotism is progress against reaction. Not the class struggle, not the striving to create a mass labor party against the capitalist parties, not a fight against use of police, injunctions and terroristic methods in strikes, but just progress against reaction. How perfectly delightful!

It is still more illuminating when we learn that the *Labor News* supports the present mayor of the city for re-election, it also supports a candidate for a minor office who received in the primaries the support of the Ku Klux Klan. These are the heralds of progress, according to the official organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Henry Ford supports the same mayor.

In apologizing for its vile betrayal of labor in this election the *Labor News* also says: "Their actions in office have shown them to be fair to all elements in society."

Mr. Dennis E. Batt's name flies at the head of the editorial column of that paper. At one time he claimed to be a revolutionary and Marxian and today his paper speaks of those who have been fair to all elements in society. This rot is a complete negation of the class struggle and repeats the dull monotony of the phrases of the philistine apologists of capitalism. Those who talk thus and do not know better are simply unconscious apologists for capitalism, but when people who have received training in the revolutionary movement repeat such imbecilities it amounts to deliberate prostitution. Rather than quit the gang of labor fakirs in the Detroit Federation of Labor who regularly play the filthy game of capitalist politics rather than go to work to earn an honest living, Batt prefers to remain close to the pie counter and repeat the drivel that appears in the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Colliers* and other scab sheets.

Surely Lenin knew how to choose apt quotations when speaking of this identical type, he asked, "Tell me, what is a philistine?" He answered it by the quotation:

"A philistine is an empty gut, filled with fear, who hopes that god will have mercy on his soul."

Lenin and the Anthracite Strike

By William F. Dunne

"EVERYTHING is peaceful in the anthracite," says the capitalist press.

Four or five workers, suspected of membership in the Communist Party, who tried to point out to the miners that their interests are being betrayed by the Lewis machine in that soft and hard coal miners are not called out together, have been arrested and two of them sentenced to six months in jail. But throughout the anthracite district there is a great passivity—the miners are awaiting with pathetic patience the outcome of the strike. No violence of any kind has been charged against the strikers.

BUT—At one colliery alone 110 special policemen have been sworn in. The coal capitalists and the state are getting ready—

To "protect lives and property," of course.

But whose lives? And whose property?

Not the miners, we may be sure. The American working class is far from being class conscious, but the most ignorant worker would laugh in one's face if one told him that these specially organized and accredited thugs mobilized by the coal owners and their hand-picked local governments were brot into the anthracite district to protect the lives and hovels of the miners.

The most backward American worker knows better than this.

But the great majority of the workers are not prepared to continue the

line of reasoning suggested by the concrete facts cited and the premise which they acknowledge as correct.

OF all the capitalist democracies America has been the most successful in maintaining popular support. Nowhere is the right of franchise more revered or the catch words of the medicine men of the ruling class swallowed with greater gusto. The reason for this we will not go into here. It is enough to say that because city, county, state and national government are looked upon as expressions of the popular will—that the enlistment of armed forces against the workers is not resented more bitterly.

THE growth of military and semi-military organizations in America is one of the outstanding phenomena of the last five years. Even before the world war the use of force against the workers in strikes was a commonplace. Today, an all-embracing net work of patriotic, militarist, fascist, organizations—official and semi-official—covers the country. They are directed against the working class as is proven in every period of local or national crisis.

The socialists and liberals find it hard to explain this contradiction within the framework of American democracy. Generally they come to the conclusion that "corporation control," "Wall Street agents in government," "official corruption," or some other phrase-mongering veil for the class struggle is the cause.

THEY write and speak endlessly against the Communists because the latter point out that force is in-

separable from the state, and that the present democracy is a democracy for one class—the ruling class, and its hangers-on. These misleaders of the masses are the most ardent defenders of American democracy and believers in the franchise as a weapon for the elimination of all inequalities.

They have either never read Engels, they do not understand him or they do not want to understand him.

Universal suffrage, said Engels, is an index of the maturity of the working class; it cannot, and it will not, give anything more, in the present state.

BUT it was Lenin who punctured the iridescent bubble of capitalist democracy so beloved by the social patriots. Where is there a better description of the processes by which armed assaults make a myth of the boasted democratic freedom for minority opinion in the United States than in the following passage in Kautsky, the Renegade and the Proletarian Revolution?

The fundamental laws of modern states, take their internal administration, take the right of meeting and the freedom of the press and the so-called equality of all citizens before the law and you will see at every step evidence of the hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, with which every honest and intelligent worker is familiar. There is not a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes or limiting clauses in its constitution which guarantee the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of dispatching troops against the work-

ers, of proclaiming martial law, and so forth, in case of the disturbance of public order, that is, in case of "disturbance" by the servile class of its servile condition, and of attempts to strike up a non-servile attitude.

LENIN mentions America as one of the countries where this aspect of capitalist democracy mentioned above is glaringly evident and there will be no voices of dissent from this among the working class.

Yet the social-reformists and liberals continue to stand as faithlessly upon the "constitutional rights" of minorities as the pages of American history contained no record of aggression against the workers and national minorities such as the Negroes instead of being filled with such incidents.

"We strive for a higher form of democracy," say the middle class apostles of parliamentarism. Their expressed view is that it is because of Lenin and the Anthracite—GAL 2 defects in the democratic structure of American capitalism that workers in strikes and demonstrations, even in election campaigns, are visited with prison and bloodbaths from time to time.

THESE slippery misleaders are careful to speak of democracy in the abstract and not of its class character—the factor which accounts for the launching of armies of professional murderers upon striking workers—incidents which they account for by branding them "as perversions of America's democratic traditions," etc.

To all the American workers who

are puzzled by what seem to be contradictions between the theory and practice of American democracy, we commend the following sentence by Lenin:

The more developed democracy is, the nearer at hand is the danger of a pogrom or a civil war in connection with any profound political divergence which threatens the existence of the bourgeoisie.

THE reason for this is plain. Universal suffrage being the index of the maturity of the working class, and universal suffrage being the hall mark of capitalist democracy, "disturbance of the public order" under such a system, when based on deep-seated social grievances cannot, but involve wide masses of the population.

To the striking anthracite miners who see one coal company alone marshalling 110 armed deputy sheriffs against them, we say that it is not only a "peaceful strike" they are engaged in, but in the eyes of the coal capitalists and their bloodsucking kindred, a widespread "disturbance of the public order."

The anthracite miners are committing the crime of crimes against American capitalist democracy—they are in an action which disturbs "the servile class of its servile condition, and of attempts to strike up a non-servile attitude."

The Communists who told them these and other things have been thrown in jail—"the protection of minorities" again, but before long the miners will have to begin to think seriously of these and other matters and translate that into action.

The Sharpening of the Class Struggle in Japan

By G. VOITINSKY.

AS a result of the situation in Japan, there is to be seen a general worsening of the situation of the working and peasant masses, as well as of the millions of middle bourgeoisie and of the intelligentsia.

The most characteristic feature of the impoverishment of the peasant masses is the influx of peasants into the towns in quest of work, which made itself evident during the past year. Unemployment in the towns, however, deprives the young peasants of any chance of being absorbed in industry, and according to the reports of the Japanese chamber of commerce, there are at present in the whole country about three million unemployed.

The strike movement in Japan in 1924, is regarded as a record since the time of the world war. According to the latest returns of the Japanese government, in the year 1924 there took place more than 700 strikes involving more than 100,000 workers, whilst in the year 1919, when a strike wave set in in Japan for the first time after the war, the number of strikes amounted to only 497 and the number of workers involved to 64,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT among the intellectuals in Japan is at present very great, although there are no figures available regarding the exact number.

The economic crisis in the country has created a political situation in which the governing clique is feverishly turning from one measure to the other in its attempts to save the situation. The Japanese cabinet, with the leader of the bourgeois-agrarian party Kenesekai, Vicomte Kato, at the head, consists of a coalition of three parties: Sejukai, Kenesekai and Kikuschin-Kurabu. The coalition government, which was formed in May, 1924, as a result of a political crisis after the collapse of the strongest party in Japan, Sejukai, which represented the interests of the financial oligarchy, the court bureaucracy and the big agrarians, is laboring under a chronic crisis. The seceded section, Sejuchonto, which has close social connections with the above mentioned groups, constitutes the opposition against the government from the right.

And in spite of the fact there exists no organized opposition from the left

the coalition is full of elements of decay, as on the one hand the policy of the government runs counter to the interests of the middle and petty bourgeoisie, not to mention the sharp antagonism of the small holders and workers, while on the other hand it is calling forth great bitterness on the part of the monopolist big capitalists, the agrarian aristocracy, the higher officials and the militarists.

SINCE the earthquake, that is within the space of about eighteen months, four governments have succeeded one another in Japan (the cabinets of Admiral Kato, Yamamoto and Kiura), which have been wrecked between the financial oligarchy and the government bureaucracy on the one hand and the social groups of the rest of the bourgeoisie on the other hand.

The entry into power of the coalition government of Kato was regarded in Japan and in other countries as indicating a certain era of liberalism in the country, as a means for smoothing over the differences between the monopolist bourgeoisie and the remaining bourgeois classes, and as a means of decreasing the revolutionary mood among the peasants, workers and petty bourgeois.

The cabinet, which on the one hand employed and still employs, cruel repressive measures against the labor movement, the movement of the small peasants and the intellectuals, who are continually becoming more revolutionary, was compelled on the other hand to extend the franchise, to set up the institute of agrarian inspection in order to allay the constant conflicts between the smallholding peasants and the big landowners, and to propose arbitration courts for the workers without, however, formally recognizing the trade unions.

BUT as is to be seen from the recent events in Japan, these measures have brought about results contrary to those which the government expected. The congress of the small holders and peasants which recently took place decided to boycott the institute of agrarian inspection, and meetings and demonstrations of workers which protested against compulsory arbitration and demanded labor legislation and the abolition of exceptional laws against "dangerous ideas," demonstrate the correctness of our assertions. The demonstrations and the

collisions of students' meetings with the police, as an answer to the measures of the government to militarize the high schools, are arousing indignation against the government in almost all sections of society.

Sullen and bitter resentment has been aroused against the government among the working masses and the revolutionary intellectuals by the execution which recently took place of a young revolutionary named Namba, who made an attempt upon the life of the crown prince.

The inequality of the development of capitalism in Japan, which was historically determined by the economic ripeness of feudalism in the country at the moment of the revolution in the year 1868, after the military clique came into power, which developed chiefly on the basis of war production (especially after the Japanese-Chinese war in 1895 and after the Russo-Japanese war in 1904) appears at present to be the chief cause of the growth of the revolutionary tendency in the country.

BUT the character of this development of capitalism in Japan showed itself especially after the earthquake, when monopolist capital and the ruling bureaucracy were faced with the proposition which had never previously existed in the history of the country of "rationalizing" industry. The advance of the process of the swallowing up of the little banks by the big banks, the bankruptcy of many middling commercial and industrial firms and banks, and the simultaneous increase and extension of the enormous Mizui and Mizubishi concerns are extremely characteristic peculiarities in the present economic life of Japan.

The introduction of male suffrage some weeks ago was an enforced concession in view of the ever increasing hate of the mass of the people; and in order that the working masses and the revolutionary organizations shall not be able to make use of even this mutilated franchise (the law provides that only people over 25 years and possessing at least 2,000 yen will be able to vote, while only people over 30 can be elected), there has been introduced at the same time the law against "dangerous ideas," under which membership of an illegal organization is punishable with 10 years hard labor.

There exists no doubt, however,

that even this franchise will serve to rally the forces in the country against the existing governing clique and against the monarchy itself. Among the 10 to 11 million new electors who, under the newly passed law, will participate in elections, there is a considerable number of small-holders, poor peasants and workers, and these will undoubtedly promote and expedite the process of the creation of a workers' and peasants' party which had already commenced some years ago. We must here call attention to a very important question in the development of this movement: up to now there exists no capitalist and petty bourgeois parties in Japan.

THE radical intellectuals, who constitute the most active political factor in the country, are beginning to penetrate more and more into the trade union movement and into the small-holders' leagues in order to gain ideological influence there. The idea of a workers' or a workers' and peasants' party, which was first promulgated some years ago by the Communists, has now been taken up by these elements and there exists the danger that they will play too great a role in the organizing of the workers' party. The trade unions and also the small holders' leagues, however, are in favor of collective membership in the coming workers' and peasants' party, which will prevent the petty bourgeois intellectuals from penetrating in more or less considerable numbers into the party. It is, of course, the task of the Communists to enter this party for the purpose of combating the petty bourgeois ideology of intellectuals of the type of Kagawa and others, who wish to convert this party into parliamentary party of democracy.

During the past year the working masses have organized themselves in trade union which numerically surpass the trade unions which were destroyed as a result of the earthquake. Thus, to quote an example, in the past year there has been created for the first time a union of shipbuilding workers (Kaikun Renmei) with 42,000 members, as well as a union of tramway workers, etc. In this labor movement, which is fully organized, a considerable revolutionary minority has made its appearance, which in cities like Tokyo and Kioto and in the centers of the metal industry constitute the overwhelming majority. In all the more

or less big towns of the country there is a tendency on the part of the trade unions towards centralization and amalgamation.

AT the same time the small-holders and the poor peasants are organizing themselves more and more. The peasants' league for the whole of Japan already has organizational connections with the trade unions. The organizing of the radical intellectuals is following after the model of the Fabian societies, of circles and leagues, which aim at democratizing the country.

There exists no doubt that the revival in the labor movement will produce new revolutionaries and that the young Communist Party will succeed in penetrating into the depths of the working class and to leading in the struggle against absolutism.

R. R. Strikers Stick as Maryland Line Is Blocked with Freight

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—Reports received at strike headquarters of the Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, in Baltimore, for the Western Maryland railway dispute, show that traffic at main points on the road is badly crippled. The strike began Oct. 15. On Oct. 19 the Hagerstown division reported 300 cars moved in five days, compared with an average normal daily traffic of 800 cars. At Cherry Run an average of one train a day has been handled during the strike, compared with a normal average of 600 cars a day.

Cumberland is the second largest city in Maryland. The struck road has moved only one freight train out of Cumberland since the fight began. The yard at Shomoc, which is the junction point of the Western Maryland with the Norfolk & Western, was reported jammed with cars which the Western Maryland was unable to move. At Hillen the normal 50 to 75 cars daily traffic has been reduced to a total of 23 in five days.

The company issued denials of this success. It claimed all yards were functioning perfectly.

The DAILY WORKER subscription list is a Communist honor roll. Is your name on it?

What Will We Gain From Reorganization?

By ISRAEL AMTER

The American worker is not so different in psychology from the European worker. Whatever difference does exist is due to the development of the capitalist system in its concentrated form in the United States and to the capitalists and the government employing their own peculiar measures in order to keep the workers doped. "Americanization" is having a stupefying effect on the psychology. The American worker—even the foreign-born, who has been somewhat acclimated—does not regard himself as a worker. He is ashamed of being a worker, and does everything in his power to conceal the fact. He dresses as the bourgeoisie does, he polishes his manners in conformity with the bourgeoisie. Americanization has as its motive to make the worker forget that he belongs to a class, and to instill in his mind the false idea that he is a citizen of the United States with rights and opportunities equal to any man.

Not to "rise in the world"—which means not to escape from the condition of a worker—is a demonstration that the man is stupid. And a

man fears nothing more than to be considered stupid. Therefore the moment a worker leaves a shop—after taking off his overalls and washing his hands—he considers himself not a worker but a citizen.

With our present social-democratic form of organization we approach the worker after they have taken off their overalls—and have become "citizens with rights the same as Rockefeller." The result is that they do not listen to us—for they have forgotten, or are trying to forget the class struggle.

When the party is reorganized on the basis of nuclei, we will do our work at the place where a worker must be conscious that he is a wage slave. He is driven by the foreman of the boss, he silently revolts against the conditions that he must work under. His mind is open to every kind of suggestion. It is the function of the Communists to nourish this discontent, help to crystallize it, point the way out, formulate the policies and lead the struggle against the system.

For some years the party has issued the slogan of "organizing the unorganized." It was a slogan worthy of a Communist Party, but to every party member it seemed an insuperable

task. How could the party with a membership of about 20,000 conceive of organizing 24,000,000 unorganized workers in this country? This was a stupendous task, and remains one. But it was inconceivable particularly because, although the party members are working in the shops where the other 24,000,000 are employed, nonetheless, they were not working in an organized manner in carrying on the general work of the party among the masses in the shops, factories and mines, and particularly in achieving the task of organizing the unorganized.

It was an idle task that the party set itself until such time as the party itself was organized in such form and at the proper place to carry out the work. The shop nuclei afford the only possibility of accomplishing this task.

For some years we have spoken of organizing shop committees, and thru these committees, aiding in revolutionizing the labor unions. But how could we organize shop committees effectively if we, the Communists, were not organized in the shop, in order to systematically perform this work? The shop nucleus made up of the party members affords this pos-

sibility. Since the time of Karl Marx, we have been telling the workers that the working class is robbed at the point of production. What should have been more natural than that the Communists who wish to end this robbery of the working class, should organize at the point of production? Instead, owing to the ideas basic to the socialist movement outside of Russia where the shop nucleus system obtained from the very beginning, the parties were built in such form as to enable the workers to "capture" the state by means of parliamentary elections. The Communist movement arising out of the real struggles of the workers in the period of imperialism, has made it clear that the culmination of the class struggle will not be thru turning the tables against the oppressors. Hence, in order to do this work, the Communists must be organized at the point of production, in order, from the point of production, to lead the workers into the struggle for power.

The immediate tasks of the party—and the development of the struggle for power—demand that the reorganization of the party take place as quickly as possible. There is no dun-

ger of the party losing any of its real Communist elements. Disgruntled, apathetic members of the party, who have regarded the party as a social institution, or as an adventure, will drop out. The party will weld its forces together and begin to do real Communist work.

At the present time some of the branches meet each week, every two weeks and some even once a month. The class struggle goes on day by day, and our comrades meet at the end of the seventh, fourteenth or even thirtieth day to reflect on it!

Again, comrades are given tasks to perform—tasks essential for the whole party organization—and only at the end of seven, fourteen or thirty days, can one ascertain whether they have performed their duty. When the party is reorganized, discipline and control will become possible for the first time. Coordinated action of the party membership in the real struggle will become possible.

What has the party to gain from reorganization? The party has everything to gain—for the first time it will be able to become a Communist Party not only in name, but in substance and action.